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| EXAMINER |
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PEACHES, RANDY

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2686

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DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/807,559

Applicant(s)

QUENTIN, PIERRE

Examiner

Randy Peaches

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 9-20, 22 and 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 and 21 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. ***Claims 1-3, 6, 9-10*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) in view of Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) in view of Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and in further view of Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807).

Regarding ***claim 1***, Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) discloses of a method for the management of time in a Mobile Station (M), which reads on claimed "mobile telephone", comprising the following steps:

- data, which reads on claimed "message", representing the real time corresponding to the user interface information transmitted by the repeater station (T), which reads on claimed "base station", is produced (see columns 3 and 4 lines 44-48 and lines 47-49, respectively);
- this said data, is displayed by the displaying device (26), see FIGURE 2, which reads on claimed "screen", in an understandable form to make it visible to the user (see column 3 lines 48-50);
- a country code of a country in which the said Mobile Station (M) is located is measured, as reference in the column 3 lines 30-50;

Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) fails to teach, however, of a method for the management of time in a mobile telephone wherein the said message representing an absolute time is produced in another register and the value of the absolute time is added to a time difference value associated with a measurement, and a modified time is obtained.

Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) teaches of a method for management of time in a said mobile telephone wherein:

- Konno references in FIGURE 1, column 2 and 3 lines 50-64 line 57, respectively, the real time clock (RTC), the present time set is stored within, which reads on claimed "absolute time" (where the "absolute time" is defined by the applicant as the internal time referenced with respect to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT); whereas, the said RTC is measured in GMT,
- Konno further teaches of a value of the said RTC, in column 7 lines 9-23, is added to the time differential information value associated with a measurement, so that a new present time is obtained;
- the said obtained present time, is substituted for the local time. See Konno, column 2 lines 46-49,

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) to include Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) such that, the teachings of Nakamura is used with the teachings of Konno such that a mobile telephone will be able to display the corrected time in a geographical area.

However, combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) and Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) fails to teach of the representation of a "binary" message.

Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887), teaches in column 7 lines 2-5, that a time signal includes but not limited to a digital message that can be decoded into a local time and/or date.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) and Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) to further include Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) in order to achieve an operable modified mobile telephone time management system that can display visibly the binary message representing the real time of the associated country in which the user is located.

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) fails to clear express where a plurality of registers are used within the said MS.

Nepple et al. Teaches in column 4 lines 15-32, where the reference clock (48), which reads on claimed "absolute time register", is applied to a time of day register (50), which reads on claim "real time register", in order to generate the corresponding time within a specific locale. Together, the above features satisfies the Applicant's "plurality of registers".

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of

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Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) to further include Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) in order to provide area of operation "registers" for the different times used to process the correct time of day for the said MS at a specified location.

Regarding **claim 2**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, would result in a modified mobile telephone that will set the displayed time in a standby mode, as taught by Konno in column 2 and 3 lines 62-67 lines 1-10. Konno teaches that the time is set immediately after the power supply of the portable remote telephone is switched on. The examiner believes that "stand-by" mode is the time in which a device is neither receiving nor transmitting a phone call; therefore, the teachings of Konno parallels with the applicants claimed "stand-by" mode.

Regarding **claim 3**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, would result in a method wherein the displayed time is set by using the data elements of the user interface information within the system information (Nakamura, column 3 line 24-50), which reads on

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claimed "identification information", sent by the base station of a network. See FIGURE 1.

Regarding **claim 6**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 3**, would result in a method wherein the said system information (Nakamura, column 3 line 24-50) corresponding to a location of a base station in whose system area, which reads on claimed "zone", the said mobile telephone is located is sent, as referenced by Nakamura, column 3 lines 19-23, and this code (country code) is converted, in the mobile telephone, and the data of the user interface information is displayed. See Nakamura, column 3 and 4 lines 48-50 lines 35-44, respectively.

Regarding **claim 9**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, would result in a method wherein:

- the displayed time is deduced according to the value of the said RTC, in Konno column 7 lines 9-23, which is added to the time differential information value associated with a measurement, so that a display of a new present time is obtained, and wherein,

- Adjusting the difference sets the displayed time, see Konno column 2 and 3 lines 50-67 lines 1-10, respectively.

Regarding **claim 10**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, would result in a method wherein, as Nakamura teaches in column 6 lines 20-21, the user interface information is displayed, which is contains as explained in Nakamura column 3 lines 34-36, the country information of the locality of the mobile device.

3. **Claims 4 and 5** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) in further view of Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824).

Regarding **claims 4 and 5**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 3**, would result in a method wherein an operable modified mobile telephone time management system that can display visibly the

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binary message representing the real time of the associated country in which the user is located.

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807), fails to teach of the identification information corresponding to an operator code is used to set the displayed time.

Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) teaches in column 2 and 5 lines 63-66 lines 11-17 respectively, that the control messages, in which the System Identification (SID), which reads on claimed "operator code", is encoded therein, identifies the service provider for a particular cell, and

Beatty further teaches that the said SID is used in the application portion of the subscriber unit to either add or subtract from the stored home time in order to display the local time.

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) to further include Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) in order to achieve a mobile telephone capable of displaying the time based on the operator code of a corresponding country.

4. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1),

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Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807), in further view of Makela et al (U.S. Patent 6,301,338 B1).

Regarding **claim 7**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, would result in a method wherein the modified mobile telephone will receive information from a base station (Konno, column 2 lines 10-14).

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) fails disclose the SMS type messaging signals containing the measurement of time zone are.

Makela et al (U.S. Patent 6,301,338 B1) teaches in column 5 and 6 lines 47-67 lines 1-9 respectively, of a mobile phone capable of receiving SMS messages. Makela further teaches that the information being transmitted to the said mobile phone is used to determine the time in the location of a mobile phone, whereby a part (meaning a segment of the transmitted short message) applying to the time zone can be attached to the said short message.

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Loomis (U.S. Patent Number 5,521,887) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number

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5,455,807) to further include Makela et al (U.S. Patent 6,301,338 B1) in order to achieve a mobile telephone capable receiving SMS type messages, which will include time zone information, to properly manage the proper time setting in a said mobile telephone.

5. **Claim 11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) in view of Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), and in further view of Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1).

Regarding **claim 11**, Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) discloses of a method of management time in a mobile station, comprising:

- receiving from the base station system information, which reads on claimed "data", pertaining to the country in which the mobile station, which reads on claimed "mobile telephonic device", is located (see column 3 lines 33-37);
- accessing a look-up table containing user interface information, to determine the country in which the said mobile station is located (see column 3 lines 41-44);

Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) fails to teach, however, of a method for the management of time in a mobile telephonic device wherein a look-up table is accessed and a time difference can be obtained and applying this offset to the time kept by the mobile telephonic device to produce a time corresponding to the time of the country where the mobile telephonic device is located.

Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) teaches of a portable remote telephone terminal comprising:

- as stated in column 2 lines 25-37, providing on board the portable remote telephone terminal, which reads on claimed "mobile telephonic device", a time kept by the said mobile telephonic device and a look-up table indicating a relationship between identification numbers identifying base stations and time differential information, which reads on claimed "time offset", associated with the service area, which reads on claimed "country" of the respected base station
- accessing a look-up table to determine a said time differential associated with the area in which the said mobile telephonic device is located (see column 2 and 3 lines 56-67 lines 1-10, respectively)
- applying the said time difference information to the present time, which reads on claimed "time kept by the device", to produce a new present time or local time, which reads on claimed "time", that corresponds to the time in the area in which the said mobile telephonic device is located. See column 7 lines 9-23 and column 2 and 3 lines 56-67 lines 1-10, respectively.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) to include Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) such that, a mobile telephonic device will be able to access look-up tables to determine the time difference of a country and display the corrected time of that geographical area.

However, combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) and Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) fails to teach of a controller connected to a base station.

Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) teaches of a mobile telephone capable of receiving information from an antenna connected to a base station (BS,6) that is linked to a Mobile Telephone Switch Office. See FIGURE 1 and page 3 line 5-15.

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) in view of Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), and in further view of Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) in order to provide a mobile telephonic device capable of displaying the time where the user of the mobile telephonic device is located.

6. **Claims 12-20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and in further view of Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824).

Regarding **claim 12**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) are made, the combination according to **claim 11**, would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device.

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) does not disclose wherein the lookup table on board the mobile telephonic device further includes data for plurality of countries indicating for each country the number of time zones of each country.

Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) teaches in column 5 and 6 lines 3-17, 11-17 respectively,

- that the System Identification (SID) contained within the control messages transmitted from the base station, which reads on claimed "data received from the base station", pertains to a location (see column 3 lines 1-8) of mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located, wherein
- database, which reads on claimed "lookup table", is accessed to determine whether there is more than one time zone, i.e. central, eastern, mountain, pacific, etc. (see column 3 line 5) based upon the country within the North American Continent in which the mobile telephonic device is located, wherein the said database, is accessed to determine which time zone the mobile telephonic device is located based upon the location of the mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located, and in
- the said database is accessed to determine a time difference, which reads on claimed "time offset", associated with the time zone in which the mobile telephonic device is located, and in

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- the said time difference associated with the time zone in which the mobile telephonic device is located is computed in order to add or subtract (see column 7 lines 39-52) from the home time, which reads on claimed "applied to the time kept", by the mobile telephonic device to produce a local time that corresponds to the time in the time zone in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located.

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) to further include Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) in order to achieve a mobile telephonic device capable providing a time offset according to the time zone associated with the location of the mobile telephonic device in order to provide a correct local time.

Regarding **claim 13**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 12**, would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device wherein the said system information containing the user interface information is received from a repeater station, which reads on claimed "base station", that pertains to the location of the mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located; provides system area information which identifies the area of coverage, which reads on claimed

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"identification of the cell in which the base station is located". Applicant defines the "identification of a cell" as the geographical localizing of a base station. Examiner believes that this interpretation parallels with the "area" of responsibility of a transmitting base station. See Nakamura, FIGURE 1 and column 3 lines 11-39.

Regarding **claim 14**, as the above combination Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device wherein the controller comprises a Mobile Telephone Switch Office (MTSO 2a, 2b), which reads on claimed "mobile services switch center", that communicates with a plurality of base stations (BS, 6) that each has an antenna. See Ishii, FIGURE 1 and p.3 lines 5-10.

Regarding **claim 15**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 14**, would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device wherein; Nakamura, column 3 line 24-50 the location of a repeater station, which reads on claimed "base station", in whose system area, which reads on claimed "zone", the said mobile telephonic device is located is sent; the said system information that is received from the said repeater station that pertains to

the location of the mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located comprises system information (see FIGURE 1), which reads on claimed "Location Area Code-Cell Identity data", that provides an identity of the area of coverage, which reads on claimed "identity of the cell", in which the said repeater station communicating with the mobile telephonic device is located. See Nakamura, column 3 lines 24-67.

Regarding **claim 16**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 15**, would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device wherein the said system information, which reads on claimed "Location Area Code-Cell Identity data", further comprises a country code of the country in which the said repeater station is located (Nakamura, column 3 lines 30-40).

Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) teaches in column 2 and 5 lines 63-66 lines 11-17 respectively, that the control messages, in which the System Identification (SID), which reads on claimed "operator code", is encoded therein, identifies the service provider for a particular cell governed by a base station.

Regarding **claim 17 and 18**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 16 and 17 respectively**, would result in a method of managing time in a

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mobile telephonic device wherein the time kept by the mobile telephonic device comprises a reference time as Konno references in FIGURE 1, column 2 and 3 lines 50-64 line 57, respectively, the real time clock (RTC), the present time set is stored within, which reads on claimed "absolute time" (where the "absolute time" is defined by the applicant as the internal time referenced with respect to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT); whereas, the said RTC is measured in GMT.

Regarding **claim 19**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made, the combination according to **claim 11**, would result in a method of managing time in a said mobile telephonic device. Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) teaches in column 6 lines 11-17, that a database contains numerous System Identification (SID) from all over the North American Continent wherein the SID details the information pertaining to whether or not the country within the North American continent support Daylight Savings Time, which reads on claimed "data for each country that indicates whether the country has a summer/winter time change. Beatty further teaches that a when the database is queried, if the said country within the North American Continent which the said mobile telephonic device is located has a said Daylight Savings Time, which reads on claimed "summer/winter time change", change the time difference, which reads on claimed "time offset", is adjusted, which reads on claimed "applied", to the time kept by the said mobile telephonic device includes

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a said time difference that take into account whether a said Daylight Savings Time change is necessary. See Beatty, column 2 lines 45-55.

Regarding **claim 20**, as the above combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1), Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) and Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) are made; the combination would result in a method of managing time in a mobile telephonic device comprising:

- providing onboard the mobile telephonic device a time and a lookup table from which a country, time zone data (Beatty column 5 and 6 lines 3-17, 11-17 respectively), summer/winter time change data (Beatty, column 6 lines 11-17) and a time offset associated therewith can be obtained (Beatty, column 2 lines 45-55) and as Ishii (E.P. 0 565 927 A1) teaches of a mobile telephonic device capable of receiving information from an antenna connected to a plurality of base station (BS,6) that is linked to a Mobile Telephone Switch Office. See FIGURE 1 and page 3 line 5-15.
- Nakamura, column 3 line 24-50 receiving from a repeater station, which reads on claimed "base station", in whose system area the said mobile telephonic device is located is sent; the said system information that is received from the said repeater station that pertains to the location (country) of the mobile telephonic device is located (see FIGURE 1), that provides an identity of the area of coverage, which reads on claimed "identity of the base station communicating", in which the said repeater

station communicating with the mobile telephonic device is located. See Nakamura, column 3 lines 24-67.

- (Nakamura, column 3 and 4 lines 30-39 line 23-30, respectively),
accessing a memory, which reads on claimed "look-up table", to determine the interface corresponding to the user interface information received from the said repeater station, note that the user interface information contains the country code in which the mobile telephonic device is located;
- database, which reads on claimed "lookup table", is accessed to determine whether there is more than one time zone, i.e. central, eastern, mountain, pacific, etc. (Beatty, column 3 line 5) based upon the country within the North American Continent in which the mobile telephonic device is located, wherein the said database, is accessed to determine which time zone the mobile telephonic device is located based upon the SID transmitted to the mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located from the base station communicating with the mobile telephonic device;
- said database is queried (Beatty, column 2 lines 45-55) to determine, if the said country within the North American Continent which the said mobile telephonic device is located has a said Daylight Savings Time, which reads on claimed "summer/winter time change", and determine whether the said Daylight Saving Time change applies;
- applying a time difference, which reads on claimed "offset time", associated with the time zone in which the mobile telephonic device is

located is computed in order to add or subtract (see column 7 lines 39-52) from the home time, which reads on claimed "applied to the time kept", by the mobile telephonic device if the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located has more than one time zones (Beatty, column 7 lines 39-52) and based upon whether a said Daylight Savings Time changes applies if the country in which the mobile telephonic is located has a said Daylight Savings Time. See Beatty column 6 lines 11-17.

7. **Claim 22-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) in view of Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) in view of Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) and in further view of Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824).

Regarding **claims 22-23**, Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) discloses of a method for the management of time in a Mobile Station (M), which reads on claimed "mobile telephone", comprising the following steps:

- data, which reads on claimed "message", representing the real time corresponding to the user interface information transmitted by the repeater station (T), which reads on claimed "base station", is produced (see columns 3 and 4 lines 44-48 and lines 47-49, respectively);
- this said data, is displayed by the displaying device (26), see FIGURE 2, which reads on claimed "screen", in an understandable form to make it visible to the user (see column 3 lines 48-50);

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- a country code of a country in which the said Mobile Station (M) is located is measured, as reference in the column 3 lines 30-50;

Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) fails to teach, however, of a method for the management of time in a mobile telephone wherein the said message representing an absolute time is produced in another register and the value of the absolute time is added to a time difference value associated with a measurement, and a modified time is obtained.

Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) teaches of a method for management of time in a said mobile telephone wherein:

- Konno references in FIGURE 1, column 2 and 3 lines 50-64 line 57, respectively, the real time clock (RTC), the present time set is stored within, which reads on claimed "absolute time" (where the "absolute time" is defined by the applicant as the internal time referenced with respect to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT); whereas, the said RTC is measured in GMT,
- Konno further teaches of a value of the said RTC, in column 7 lines 9-23, is added to the time differential information value associated with a measurement, so that a new present time is obtained;
- the said obtained present time, is substituted for the local time. See Konno, column 2 lines 46-49,

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) to include Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) such that, the teachings of Nakamura

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is used with the teachings of Konno such that a mobile telephone will be able to display the corrected time in a geographical area.

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) and Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) fail to clearly express where a plurality of registers are used within the said MS.

Nepple et al. Teaches in column 4 lines 15-32, where the reference clock (48), which reads on claimed "absolute time register", is applied to a time of day register (50), which reads on claim "real time register", in order to generate the corresponding time within a specific locale. Together, the above feature satisfies the Applicant's "plurality of registers".

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1) and Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) to further include Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) in order to provide area of operation "registers" for the different times used to process the correct time of day for the said MS at a specified location.

However, the combination of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Nepple et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,455,807) fails to disclose where the summer/winter time is taken into account.

Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) discloses:

- database, which reads on claimed "lookup table", is accessed to determine whether there is more than one time zone, i.e. central, eastern, mountain, pacific, etc. (Beatty, column 3 line 5) based upon the country

within the North American Continent in which the mobile telephonic device is located, wherein the said database, is accessed to determine which time zone the mobile telephonic device is located based upon the SID transmitted to the mobile telephonic device in the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located from the base station communicating with the mobile telephonic device;

- said database is queried (Beatty, column 2 lines 45-55) to determine, if the said country within the North American Continent which the said mobile telephonic device is located has a said Daylight Savings Time, which reads on claimed "summer/winter time change", and determine whether the said Daylight Saving Time change applies;
- applying a time difference, which reads on claimed "offset time", associated with the time zone in which the mobile telephonic device is located is computed in order to add or subtract (see column 7 lines 39-52) from the home time, which reads on claimed "applied to the time kept", by the mobile telephonic device if the country in which the mobile telephonic device is located has more than one time zones (Beatty, column 7 lines 39-52) and based upon whether a said Daylight Savings Time changes applies if the country in which the mobile telephonic is located has a said Daylight Savings Time. See Beatty column 6 lines 11-17.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the combined teachings of Nakamura (U.S. Patent 6,201,963 B1), Konno (U.S. Patent 6,282,431 B1) and Nepple et al. (U.S.

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Patent Number 5,455,807) to further include Beatty (U.S. Patent Number 5,920,824) in order to achieve a mobile telephonic device capable of providing a real time based on the summer/winter time adjustments according to the time zone associated with the location of the mobile telephonic device in order to provide a correct local time.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8 and 21 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Both claim 8 and 21 are objected to based on the "calendar information pertaining to the a current day of the season."

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed **5/21/2004** have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant amends the claim 1 to clearly state where the claimed language further recites that the said mobile terminal is equipped with a plurality of registers. These registers, as explained by the Applicant, support the storing of the Reference Time (Absolute Time), the Real Time and the Time Difference Information. The Applicant further maintains that the stated registers are local to the said mobile terminal.

However, the Examiner, as cited in the above office action, further maintains that the cited prior art meet the amended language and therefore, the Examiner maintains the rejection. See detailed rejection above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Peaches whose telephone number is (703) 305-8993. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Randy Peaches
August 23, 2004


8/23/04
LESTER G. KINCAID
PRIMARY EXAMINER